Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE WASHINGTON BAR

The Washington Colored Bar Association won a signal victory last week when Attorney-General Jackson handed down a ruling making the District Municipal court library available to Negro lawyers. MAR 8 1941

For years the white Bar Association has kept the Negro barrister from using the facilities of this library. On the ground that such privileges were extended only to the members of the District Bar Association to which no Negro belongs, the association pursued its tradition of discrimination until challenged recently by a new generation of Race lawyers.

In their appeal to the attorney-general, the Race lawyers contended that since the municipal court library was housed in a public building which is supported by taxpayers' money, the white Bar Association could not arrogate unto itself exclusive right of the use of the library. This contention was rightfully sustained. MAR 8 1941

Attorney-General Robert Jackson gave the District Bar until April 1 to comply with the order or move out. The recalcitrant members of this association have elected to move out of the building rather than allow Negro lawyers to make joint use of the facilities of the library. That is very good. If the Negro public of Washington would be as courageous and determined as the members of the Colored Bar Association, the district would soon be rid of ignorant and intolerant Southerners who have transplanted with them their anti-racial traditions. If more of them would move out of Washington, the nation's capital would be a better place for enlightened people.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Bar Library

MAR 14 1941

The District Bar Association has adopted a "better-late-than-never" policy in amending its by-laws so that all members of the bar may use its library. It happens that the association's library is the only complete collection available for persons using the District Court Building. The library has been in the courthouse for 66 years and now is housed free of cost. White lawyers could gain access to the books by joining the association, but colored attorneys, because they are not eligible for membership, had no comparable facilities. After the association rejected a compromise plan to let women and Negro attorneys use separate rooms, Attorney General Jackson ruled that the library would have to be opened to all members of the bar if it continued to occupy space in the District Court Building after April 1. The Bar Association has wisely chosen the more liberal alternative, and if the $8 annual fee for lawyers outside the association is acceptable to the Attorney General, the dispute will be settled. The only unfortunate aspect of this outcome is that a showdown was necessary to bring it about.

MAR 14 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CHARGES 'JIM CROW' TESTS

MAR 17 1941

Lawyers Guild Group Accuses Army and Navy on Negroes

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The civil rights committee of the National Lawyers Guild said today that the Army and Navy were practicing "Jim Crow" discrimination" against Negroes and termed this a "denial of the very essence of democracy."

Protesting particularly over the use of separate quotas for drafting Negroes into the Army, the committee declared in a statement:

"It is wrong in itself and as a precedent, dangerous to every one who can be identified as a member of a racial or religious minority, and to every American who prizes his heritage of freedom and equality."

MAR 17 1941

The committee urged that the Selective Service Act be amended to prohibit discrimination "against or segregation of any person or groups of persons on account of race, color or creed."

D. C.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Attorney In Law Review

MAR 15 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —(ANP)— Appearing in a recent issue of the Michigan Law Review is an article "Jurisdiction of Employer Suits Under the Fair Labor Standards Act," contributed by George W. Crockett. MAR 15 1941

Crockett was born and reared here. Received his A. B. at Morehouse College and his L. L. B. from Michigan Law School. He served as an apprentice in the offices of Attorney S. D. McGill and is now associate attorney in the United States Department of Labor.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

White Lawyers Vote Library Open To Negroes

MAR 21 1941

WASHINGTON, March (ANP)— Negro lawyers in this city won a victory Tuesday when the District Bar association, white, reversed itself on a previous decision and voted to allow Negro lawyers to use the library which heretofore had been barred to them.

By a vote of 116-54 an amendment was passed whereby Negro lawyers upon paying $8.00 per annum as a fee would be permitted to use the library which is said to be one of the best in the country.

The resolution was offered by Paul E. Lesh, who urged the white members of the association not to "act selfishly, and not to become a private club."

Some discussion as to a schism in the club followed, but the whole matter was amiably settled when it was discovered that the association could not obtain quarters for its library and the whole collection would either have to be stored or given away. MAR 21 1941

Prohibitive costs in the matter of finding a new home put a crimp in the rash plans suggested when Atty. Gen. Jackson ruled the association would have to admit Negroes to the use of the library or take it out of the public building where it was now housed.

The action began last year when Huver I. Brown, a colored lawyer, sued the association for the right to use the library on the grounds that it was housed in a public building.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Lawyers Aided By Head Of White Bar

MAR 20 1941

Prexy Of Local Group Champions Cause Of D. C. Attorneys

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Colored lawyers, recently figuring prominently in the limelight because of their suit against the white lawyers in the city, found a new champion last week when Francis W. Hill, president of the white local association, in an article in the local law publication asked for the extension of library privileges to colored members of the bar and provision for a joint home here for the District Bar association and the American Bar association.

Mr. Hill favored the abandonment of the association's by-laws to grant other members of the bar the right to use the library books and maintained there was no inconsistency between amending the by-laws of the committee on bar association building continuing its study of plans for a new Association home.

He expressed the belief that the association wants a building near law offices in the "uptown section" and declared he believed it would be a mistake to sell to the government library books accumulated over a long period of time.

MAR 20 1941

A proposed amendment to the by-laws will be offered when the District bar association meets next week, whereby the extension of library privileges to colored members of the bar will be considered.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fight Over Library Won by Lawyers

MAR 2 2 1941

WASHINGTON

The two-year fight to have the white District Bar Association's library, located in the Federal Court Building, opened to colored lawyers was won, this week, when the association voted to so amend its by-laws.

The fight was brought to public notice when Huver J. Brown and Pete Tyson, local attorneys, instituted court action to compel the opening of the library to all members of the bar, irrespective of race, creed or color.

They contended that it was illegal for any organization to restrict the use of any part of a public building.

Moving Deadline Near

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson issued a ruling that the library would have to be opened to all members of the bar or moved from the site it has occupied for the past sixty-six years. The deadline for compliance was set as April 1MAR 2 2 1941

Several weeks ago the association met and passed a resolution admitting women lawyers to membership and to use of the library, but took no action towards granting library privileges to colored lawyers.MAR 2 2 1941

Instead, a motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee to seek a new location for the library. Last week, however,

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Law Library Now Open To Race Lawyers

Attorney General's Ruling Decides D. C. Issue

MAR 2 2 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) —Negro lawyers in this city won a victory last week when the District Bar association, white, reversed itself on a previous decision and voted to allow Negro lawyers to use the library which heretofore had been barred to them.

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Two-Year Fight Ends in Moral Victory for Lawyers

MAR 1 1941

The order to lift the racial ban on or move from the rent-free quarters the District Bar Association library had occupied since 1886, is a credit primarily to the persistency of Huver I. Brown, local attorney, who preserved two years in face of constant intimidations.

At various times through the years, colored attorneys have questioned use of the building by the jim-crow association's library, but it was not until 1939 that Mr. Brown and his attorney of record, James (Pete) Tyson, former Howard University football player and coach, began action which brought the issue to Attorney General Robert A. Jackson's "get out or else" order of February 12.

During the last three years, while a suit to oust the library was on its way to the Court of Appeals, where it now rests, the two men have been subjected to all types of legal and questionable methods to force them to drop the case.

It all began in 1939 when Mr. Brown was faced by a white opponent in trying a case in the District Court. The white attorney had a book from the association's library and raised a technical point which Mr. Brown wished to check.

MAR 1 1941

Get Run-around

He requested the bailiff to get him a certain authority from the library, but was refused because of the white bar association's policy. This discrimination was taken before the Washington Bar Association, composed of colored lawyers, and a committee was appointed to probe the matter.

The committee first sought to ascertain who had charge of the District Court Building, contacting the Chief Justice, the superintendent of buildings and grounds, and the U. S. marshal. But none seemed to know who was responsible for the jim-crow library in the building.

The committee reported to the association that an impasse had been reached and it was suggested that a suit be filed against the white group to discover just who did have charge of the building.

Mr. Brown prepared the bill and it was filed in his name because it was felt that he met all requirements in case Federal, District, or joint authority was held. He pays taxes direct to the Federal Government and to the District.

First Petition Dismissed

The white barristers filed a motion to dismiss the suit and it was sustained with a 10-day opportunity to file an amended complaint. Mr. Brown states that it occurred to him to name everybody in his ammended suit who had anything do with the building. He included the Chief Justice of the District Court and the U. S. Attorney General in his new action.

The whites again asked for dismissal. The U. S. attorney for the District answered for the U. S. Attorney General, the marshal, and the Chief Justice, who joined in the request.

MAR 1 1941

Mr. Brown says that he obtained information that the then Attorney General Homer F. Cummings knew nothing of the case, the matter being handled by an assistant, a Mr. Quinn.

Before action was taken, Mr. Cummings was succeeded by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Brown wrote him asking whether or not he would stand by the position of his predecessor or change it, which he had six months to decide under District practice.

Politics Injected

Before the six months ended, Mr. Jackson followed Mr. Murphy and the same procedure was followed. The Presidential elections were now approaching and an agreement was reached not to press the suit because it might be used as a political football. Mr. Jackson gained information of the pending suit and approved the temporary delay, suggesting that a compromise be worked out.

Mr. Jackson also gave indication that he would not answer Mr. Brown's suit, which now had been taken to the Appealate Court because the District Court felt that a higher authority should rule.

In the meantime the white bar association named a committee to work on the compromise but all through the negotiations remained adamant in their refusal to admit Negroes to use the library.

Compromise Fails

The white association supported the committee at its January meeting but members of the group asked the Attorney General for time to reconsider. Mr. Jackson gave them until the Feburary meeting to decide whether to get out of the building or admit colored lawyers with the understanding that Mr. Brown's suit, in a suggested compromise, against them be dropped.

When the white barristers refused to lift the barriers, Mr. Jackson set the dead-line date for April 1.

MAR 1 1941

Commenting on the course of his action had the association admitted colored lawyers to the library, Mr. Brown stated that he would have allowed his suit to dismiss them to remain dormant, until absolutely assured that the admittance was not temporary but would prevail permanently.

Now that the white lawyers have decided to get private quarters,, his action will die of itself. Among stumbling blocks thrown in his way, Mr. Brown recalled that he was charged a higher bond than usual and one of such a type difficult to obtain although he offered cash.

Client Has Fears

Mr. Brown says every white bondsman in the city turned him down as well as one colored, even after some agreed to do so. He attributed their refusal to the pressure caused by the suit against the white barristers, whom it was felt were all powerful.

One client, he says, withdrew a case from his hands because he had been told "they're going to crush Brown." Other attempts to bring about the conclusion reached in the case died a-borning.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Negro Attorneys to Oppose J.-C. Barristers for Bench

MAR 1 1941

A retalitory measure against the white District Bar Association which recently voted to continue its lily-white policy of 71 years' standing was seen when the Washington Bar Association, composed of colored attorneys, unanimously adopted a resolution on Thursday to oppose the appointment of any of its members to a position on the bench.

The resolution, offered by Perry W. Howard, also provided for the appointment of a vigilance committee of five to be on the alert if any members of the white association should be considered for certain high posts.

Committee Appointed

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., president of the group, appointed the following vigilantes: Mr. Howard, James G. Tyson, former Judge James A. Cobb, Thurman Dodson, and George A. Parker.

The colored attorneys adopted another resolution presented by Mr. Parker which provides that they vigorously oppose selection of any members of the white association for membership on any committee having official status or connection with the court.

These actions grew out of the denial of the use of the District Bar Association library to colored lawyers which resulted in U. S. Attorney-General, R. H. Jackson, ordering it to get out of the District Court Building by April 1.

The first resolution adopted follows:

MAR 1 1941

"Whereas, it is a fact that all of the U. S. District courts have libraries furnished to and used by members of the bar without regard to color or race throughout the Nation, except here in the District of Columbia, and

"Whereas, those members of the District of Columbia Bar Association who opposed and denied the use of the 'lily-white' library now in the District Court Building to colored attorneys showed by their narrowness, prejudice, and hatred that they are utterly unfit to fill any position of honor and trust, judicial or otherwise,

"Therefore, be it resolved: That the president of the Washington Bar Association appoint a vigilance committee of five whose duty it shall be to diligently watch for the names of any of these malicious and un-American attorneys when and if they are considered for or appointed to any position in the Government, and that this committee appear before the Senatorial committee or any other agency of the Government and there oppose to the very last the confirmation of such attorney, after protesting to the Attorney General and the President of the United States."

MAR 1 1941

Parker Resolution

Mr. Parker's resolution read:

"Whereas, the District Bar Association, by its constitution, refuses to admit colored members of the bar of the District of Columbia to its membership, and

"Whereas, only members of that association are selected by judges of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia for membership upon all committees appointed by the court, especially the committee on admissions and grievances for the U. S. District Court, thus officialy recognizing and giving official status to the said District of Columbia Bar Association,

"Therefore, be it resolved: That the colored members of the District of Columbia bar vigorously protest the selection or maintenance of members of said District of Columbia Bar Association for membership on any committee having any official status or connection with the court, or appointment of any person having membership therein to any judicial or quasi-judical office in the District of Columbia,.. .. .."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

A NEW PUBLICATION

The latest and newest Negro publication to make its appearance is the National Bar Journal which is the official organ of the National Negro Bar Association. This association was established in 1925 for the purpose of advancing the science of jurisprudence and as a nation-wide organization for practicing law among Negroes, and at the same time for the purpose of elevating the ideals and profession of Negro lawyers in the eyes of Negro people. The new journal which made its appearance a few weeks ago is indeed very interesting and will do much to publicize the work of Negro attorneys in this nation which has been remarkable in the last decade. There is no doubt that the status of the Negro lawyer has been raised. This is evidenced by the reputation of practicing before the courts of this land by Negro attorneys. In the last ten years most of the important cases argued before the United States Supreme Court and the higher courts of the states have been argued and won by Negro attorneys. The Negro race as a whole has increased its confidence in the ability of Negro lawyers to protect their rights at the bar of justice. For many years Negroes relied on "fixit" lawyers and lawyers of the other race group because they could get the ear of lower courts free from prejudice more so than Negro attorneys. But in recent years law has supplanted prejudice in the courts. This has enabled the Negro lawyer to increase his clientele among his people.

The new publication will do great work in putting before the American people the work of the Negro attorney in this country.

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

NEGRO LAWYERS

There are reported to be 1,424 Negro lawyers in the United States. Of this number, more than 1,200 are practicing in the "northern" states, and only 224 Negro lawyers are practicing in territory South of the Mason-Dixon Line. The 9,000,000 Negroes who live in the South are served by only 224 Negro lawyers. While 1,200 Negro lawyers have their places of residence in the District of Columbia and in the Northern Eastern, Central and Western states, they serve the other 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 members of our race.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO LAWYERS ACCLAIMED BEST FOR NEGRO CLIENTS BY TEACHER

Dean of Lincoln University Law School Assails Theory of Judges Being Biased Toward Attorneys

By William E. Taylor, Dean
Lincoln University School of Law

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30 (ANP)—If a person is accused of a serious crime, he is indicted by a white grand jury, prosecuted by a white lawyer and tried by a white judge and jury. A colored litigant in a civil case must look to a white judge or jury for justice. Should the colored litigant or defendant in a criminal proceeding be represented by a colored lawyer? Any Negro with common sense, average experience and fair understanding will agree that, other things being equal, Negro lawyers can best protect the interests of Negro litigants.

Some Negro litigants think that, since judge and jury are white, their lawyer should be white. They are especially of this view when accused of a crime o involved in a suit against a white person. But the lawyer is not on trial. No white judge or jury is dumb enough to consider a black man as white because his lawyer is white. A prejudiced white judge or jury remains prejudiced against a colored litigant tho the latter's lawyer is white; but such judge or jury will be less likely to be swayed by prejudice if a colored lawyer is in the case.

Any white person who has race prejudice will freely admit this fact to other white people. It is seldom, however, that a white judge or juror wishes a colored lawyer to know of his race prejudice. They will "lean over backwards" to convince the colored lawyer that they can be fair to his client. Besides, the colored lawyer usually knows the judges who are prejudiced against colored people and he will not try his cases before them. All of his life he has had to contend with race prejudice. He can detect it in places and under conditions which would not arouse the white lawyer's suspicion.

Except in a few rare instances, the white lawyers selected by colored litigants are not the leading lawyers of the community. They are usually the poorest available. Generally they are representing colored people, not because they like them, but rather because they cannot make a living representing white people. I have known colored people to be represented by white lawyers who were too prejudiced against colored people to walk with their colored clients. The client was usually sent ahead of the lawyer. How can such counsel secure "even handed justice" for his client?

The colored lawyer is interested not alone in the fees he collects. He is primarily interested in securing justice for colored people. He has a personal, a racial interest in his client's welfare. An injustice to his client is an injustice to him. It is this personal, this racial interest in his client's case which safeguards the Negro lawyer's Negro client.

There is an increasing and widespread evidence that thinking Negroes are coming to appreciate the tremendous advantage to them of lawyers of their own race. "It is significant," says P. L. Prattis, "that our heavyweight champion and his wife when separated by misunderstanding, each chose well-qualified lawyers of their own race to help them through their difficulty. Several wealthy Negroes in Detroit are now involved, along with prominent whites, in a grave court action. These Negroes have also chosen Negro lawyers to represent and defend them."

GEORGIA

36-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FOUR FAIL TO PASS GEORGIA BAR EXAMS

JUL 12 1941

None of the four colored persons who took the state bar examination recently were among the successful candidates, it was announced Friday. The Board of Law Examiners stated that 87 whites passed.

36-1941

LOUISIANA

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Why Has Louisiana Bar Exam Stymied Lawyers Since 1925?

APR 19 1941

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON.

Lawyers seeking to pass the bar in certain Southern States are pointing to the State of Louisiana as an example of what colored practitioners have to contend with in their effort to earn a living in the legal profession.

APR 19 1941

One young lawyer, a graduate of the best law schools in the country, who has been rejected four times, reports that a colored lawyer has not passed the bar exam in Louisiana since 1925. Whether it is a matter of discrimination remains to be proved.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Louisiana Ban On Colored Lawyers Unfortunate; What's The Matter?

APR 24 1941

MORE, NOT LESS, colored lawyers are needed in America to fight for the civil rights of colored Americans.

Not since 1925 has a colored lawyer been admitted to practice law in Louisiana.

Several men have tried. One has made four attempts. Perhaps those who have tried were not able to make the grade; but it does seem strange that no colored person within 16 years would have the necessary training and ability to pass the bar of Louisiana.

APR 24 1941

This is all the more unfortunate because colored lawyers are needed in the South, perhaps more than in any other section of the country, to work for the proper enforcement of the law.

APR 24 1941

Incidentally, few colored lawyers are being admitted to the practice of law in Pennsylvania. One wonders what is happening. Is it the lack of training or it is something else?

36-1941
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

MISSOURI

36-Mo.

Mound City Bar Favors Legal Center

APR 11 1941

Group Hospitalization Is Advocated Before Body

APR 11 1941

Discussions of a proposed Community Legal Service Bureau, similar to those operated in other cities of the country, featured the meeting Saturday afternoon, April 5, of the Mound City Bar Ass'n. Atty. Clark S. Frazier, presiding.

The proposal was introduced by Prof. James C. Bush of Lincoln University Law School Faculty, chairman of the Association's Public Relations Committee.

Would Help Low Income Group

Suggestions by speakers included the setting up of an office in the center of the Negro community, using a staff of fourteen lawyers, all members of the Bar Association. It was pointed out that such a plan would not only mean the providing of legal services to those in the lower economic group at a nominal fee but that the lawyers themselves, would be benefitted.

One speaker pointed out that 53% of the business in the Public Defender's office comes from Negro citizens and that, because of such a situation a Negro should be appointed to that office. The body passed a motion that a letter, apprising newly elected Mayor William Dee Becker of this state of affairs and the desirability of such an appointment, be written.

APR 11 1941

Group Medical Aid

Roy McCarthy, representing the Group Hospital Association, was a guest speaker. Mr. McCarthy is actively interested in Negro welfare being a member of the Board of Directors of Peoples Hospital. He stressed the importance of the lower income families understanding and taking advantage of Group Hospitalization and that he felt the Mound City Bar Assn. should take a leading part in educating our people on the benefits of group hospitalization.

Lawyers present at the meeting Saturday were V. Lucas, James C. Bush, Clark S. Fraz-ier, N. B. Young, Jr., L. Clymer, R. E. Parker, S. Richardson, A. Page, W. D. Shavers, R. L. Witherspoon, G. W. Wade, Harry Bracy, H. Tucker, D. Ingram, John A. Davis and Henry D. Espy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nat'l Bar Ass'n Appoints Defense Legislative Group

JAN 10 1941

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)—Sidney R. Redmond, president of the National Bar Association, announced Friday the following committee on legislation intended to provide a fair deal for Negroes in the armed forces and defense industries in the United States.

The committee members are Perry W. Howard, Nathan A. Dobbins, B. V. Lawson, George A Parker, Leon Ransom, Thurman L. Dodson, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Emory B. Smith.

It will be the duty of this committee to camp on the heels of congress and to have enacted amendments to the laws creating armed forces and defense industries that will secure equitable treatment, said Mr. Redmond.

Perry W. Howard, chairman, stated, "I shall be very happy to work with the splendid set of gentlemen who have been appointed on this committee because of their ability and unselfish interest in matters affecting our group.

"It is true that we have had two representatives selected for service in the war department in the person of William H. Hastie and Campbell C. Johnson. But, these gentlemen must be supported by appropriate legislation which is passed that will guarantee a fair deal.

"It is unpardonable when we think that in a great government like this no Negro is given any recognition at all in our great navy department and we shall not be satisfied or cease our activities until this grave wrong has been righted. This is not a social question. It is a governmental matter—a public right—and there should be no compromise on the part of the 12 millions of us in this country until we are given fair representation in every department of our government, and particularly at this time in the armed forces and the war industries.

"To this end, we are inviting the cooperation of each group and suggest that they contact their representatives in congress and urge that they advocate and vote for legislation that no longer humiliates us by its evasiveness and circuitous proscription."

JAN 10 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

First Issue of Bar Journal Published

ST. LOUIS.—The first issue of the National Bar Journal, official organ of the National Bar Association, made its appearance this month.

Edited by a board of editors headed by Freeman L. Martin of this city, the 104-page volume contains articles on various phases of legal practice, a foreword-editorial by Raymond Pace Alexander and the National Bar Day radio address of Sidney R. Redmond, association president.

The journal will be published quarterly in January, April, July and October.

JAN 11 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREE LEGAL BUREAUS TO AID RACE IN 22 CITIES

JAN 25 1941

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23—(ANP)—Free legal aid bureaus have been established in 22 cities for the benefit of persons who lack funds for such services, it was announced last week by Atty. Henry J. Richardson Jr., national director of the free legal aid bureaus of the National Bar Association.

Bureaus and those in charge include:

New York City, Atty. William T. Andrews; Buffalo, N. Y., Atty. Clarence M. Maloney; Chicago, Judge William H. Harrison and Atty. Charles Hunter; East St. Louis, Ill., Atty. Louis Orr; Los Angeles, Atty. Thomas L. Griffith Jr.; Cleveland, Atty. Perry B. Jackson; Columbus, O., Atty. Marion T. Frederick and Atty. H. E. Bonaparte; Cincinnati, Atty. Theodore Berry and Atty. Elsie Austin; St. Louis, Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon; Oklahoma City, Atty. J. J. Bruce; Memphis, Atty. A. A. Latimer; Atlanta, Atty. Austin Walder; Jacksonville, Fla., Atty. S. D. McGill; Washington, Prof. Leon Ransom and Prof. W. R. Ming; Charleston, W. Va., Atty. Willard Brown; Louisville, Atty. Prentice Thomas;

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Lawyers To Record All Discrimination Cases

JAN 18 1941

BALTIMORE, Md. — The National Bar Association has arranged to keep a complete record of all cases involving racial discrimination, according to George W. Evans, secretary.

The association is asking the press and the members of the legal fraternity to help the secretary get a complete record of all such cases as they arise.

Mr. Evans is requesting attorneys, who handle such cases, to forward to his office, 14 E. Pleasant Street, Baltimore, Md., all the information they can about such cases.

The association would like to receive for filing copies of press comment and editorials.

Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

Nat'l Bar Ass'n Opens Sessions Next Thursday

350 Lawyers Are Expected To Attend Meeting

JUL 29 1941

ST LOUIS (SNS)— According to the response and interest being shown on the part of lawyers in all sections of the country, an attendance of fully 350 lawyers at the 1941 sessions of the National Bar Association, is predicted by Attorney S. R. Redmond, presient of the national group, when the sessions get underway Thursday morning, August seventh at Little Rock, Ark.

One of the highlights of the meeting will come Friday morning when the session will be held at the Supreme Court Building of the State of Arkansas with the Hon. Griffin Smith, chief justice of Arkansas, delivering a special address to the visiting barristers.

Other features of that morning session, which will be presided over by Vice President Thomas Campbell of Denver, will be addresses by Prof. Scovel Richardson of the Lincoln University Law School faculty on "Trends in U. S. Supreme Court Decisions" and Attorney Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville on "New Slants on the Ballot."

Registration will be Thursday morning at Dunbar High school with the convention banquet at the cafeteria that same night, Perry Howard of Washington, D. C. presiding. The public meeting that night will feature an address on "Jim Crow Laws and Travel in the United States" by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell himself a lawyer.

JUL 29 1941

Friday will be marked by the election of officers with entertainment at Club Aristocrat that night. Saturday, under the direction of Attorney Richard D. Westbrooks of Chicago the meeting will come to an informal close with relaxation at famed Hot Springs.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

National Bar Journal Pub.

JUL 25 1941

Volume 1, number 1, of the National Bar Journal has just been issued by the National Bar Association, Inc. In this first issue there are a number of articles contributed by members of the bar, with particular attention given to the "Foreword" by Raymond Pace Alexander, as well as "What Constitutes citizenship by U. Francis Stratford. The Fair Labor Standards Act by George W. Crockett Jr. and the trend of the United States Supreme Court's decisions as they affect Negro rights by Oscar W Baker Jr. These and many other important matters are discussed in this journal which has one hundred pages.

"National Bar Day" by President Sidney R. Redmond gives many important facts concerning the bar association and what the Negro lawyers are doing in their legal battles for the race. Attorney Freeman Lenore Martin. A. M., LL. D., with offices at 2103a Market street, St. Louis, is editor-in-chief of the journal.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EUCLID L. TAYLOR ELECTED HEAD OF BAR ASSOCIATION

AUG 2 9 1941

Chicago Attorney Is Youngest Man Ever Chosen President Of Nation's Colored Lawyers

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (ANP)—The National Bar association elected to office at Little Rock, the youngest president in its long history when Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis city prosecutor and retiring president, handed the gavel to Atty. Euclid Louis Taylor of Chicago. The new president is considered one of the most successful lawyers in the country.

Born in Coffeyville, Kans., 35 years ago, his father, died when Euclid was one year old and his Choctaw mother had to eke out a living for him and his sister.

In Leavenworth, Kans., the mother worked in a laundry and later did sewing for the townspeople. Young Taylor helped his mother at this work and at the age of nine was sewing gingham dresses. From this work he proceeded to be a co-bread-winner with his mother and secured employment on an ice-wagon on Saturdays and Sundays. His work as a youngster took in such tasks as drug store porter, bootblack, window-washer and fuse lighter at a rock-quarry.

His mother married Sgt. Augustus Brown of the 10th cavalry and young Taylor became interested in military tactics. He was the first Negro boy to receive an R. O. T. C. commission in Leavenworth and spent his vacations in camp with the soldiers during their maneuvers. He rode horseback during these maneuvers from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of 175 miles. His interest in horses has survived his boyhood for he introduced the sport of horseback riding to the elite of Chicago's South side when he built the Kelley's Riding stables. He is an able equestrian and owns a high-gaited riding horse named Bud.

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In 1924 Taylor left Kansas to make his home in Chicago. His first job was as bus boy at the Hotel Sherman. He worked there until he was appointed a mail clerk in the Chicago post office. He attended Kent College of Law and Chicago Law school after working from 11 p. m. to 7:30 a. m.

He became interested in politics and was a co-worker and personal friend of Octavius Granady who was murdered by political assassins when he was a candidate for the office of the ward committeeman. Euclid Louis Taylor was riding in the automobile with him at the time of his death and was shot five times.

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In the face of coercion and intimidation Taylor, as a witness in the murder case, stood up so sternly that Silas N. Strawn, ex-president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and former president of the American Bar association, became personally interested in him and aided him in finishing his education. Through the years Taylor and Strawn, who is head of the middle west's largest law firm—Winston, Strawn & Shaw, have been personal friends.

Upon his graduation from law school Taylor was appointed assistant state's attorney and served with distinction as head of the habeas corpus and extradition department from 1929 to 1933. During his tenure of office he handled many famous cases among which were the extradition of Samuel and Martin Insull from Greece and Ernest Levy from Germany. Atty. Taylor was the first colored assistant state's attorney to prosecute criminal cases in the new Criminal Court Building.

Not satisfied with his LL. B. degree, Taylor resumed his legal education and won his master of laws and his doctor of civil laws degrees. He broke precedent when he was made an instructor at Chicago Law school. He taught there for three years. He was appointed special lecturer at the John Marshall Law school.

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He is former, vice-president and attorney for the Cook County Bar association. He is special attorney for board of election commissioners. He is former attorney for the Chicago Defender and is at present public relations counsel for the Pittsburgh Courier. Atty. Taylor is general counsel for several powerful labor unions. His firm, Prescott, Burroughs, & Taylor, occupies one of the finest downtown suites of offices in Chicago.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA ADMITS FIRST COLORED WOMAN TO STATE BAR

DEC 27 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of the State, a colored woman appeared before the State supreme court here last Saturday and took the oath required of all attorneys before they enter practice of their profession. The young woman, Cassandra E. Maxwell, of Orangeburg, S. C., had recently passed the examination for admission to the bar and was so inducted with ten other persons, one of whom was colored, Walter Frederick Robinson. However, several Negro men have been admitted to the bar in recent years.

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Little comment was made because of her presence and the customary procedure was followed without deviation. Clerk J. B. Westbrook, white, administered the oath of office, while Chief Justice M. L. Bonham spoke briefly to the newly-enrolled attornevs.